



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

DL. XIV, 5

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May, 1960

MORALS, EDUCATION STRESSED AT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Golden Anniversary Conference on Children and Youth held in Washington the last week of March marked five decades of such an emphasis.

Since the first conference inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt each decennium has witnessed a meeting of citizens who are a deep concern for the children and youth of the nation. The 1960 Conference focused attention on: 1. The Family and Social Change; 2. Development and Education; 3. Problems and Prospects.

What Are Moral Values?

Opinions as to how effectively the Conference sessions handled these overall concerns probably are as varied as the persons who attended. From the point of view of this writer the following matters seemed to emerge as paramount concerns for the decade of the sixties. First, *there is the need to stress again the importance of moral and spiritual values.* Many people questioned the exact meaning of the term but in the end several recommendations came to the last plenary session pointing out the need to balance off our emphasis on technological training with equal emphasis upon the moral and spiritual heritage which always has been part of our culture. The warning that our spiritual power may be lost in the race for scientific power seemed to permeate the discussions and pronouncements. *Second, emphasis was placed on the dignity and worth of every individual.* This was expressed in such phrases as "we must place human values above all material values;" "we must erase the ugly barrier of class and race discrimination in housing, in education, in our economic and religious life. In this decade our fourteenth amendment will be a century old—

(Continued on Page 7)



DISCIPLE COUPLE GO TO BERLIN REFUGEE CENTER

CIMADEHEIM is a center for refugees located in West Berlin near the refugee camp which receives persons leaving the Eastern zone seeking a new life in the free world. In December, 1959, Hisashi and Kasumi Hirayama became residents of Cimadeheim and assumed the responsibilities of church leaders working with refugees who come to the Marienfelde camp. This couple received its assignment under the Voluntary Christian Service program administered by the Department of Social Welfare which is supported by Week of Compassion funds. Both young people are graduates of Phillips University. Hisashi also received his master's degree in social work from the University of Oklahoma in June, 1959. In February, baby Eugene joined his father and mother at Cimadeheim, so now a happy family of three presides over the center where Christian love and encouragement are shared with those who come burdened with frustration and disappointment.

RUTH E. MILNER

HOW ARE YOU OBSERVING W R Y?

In 1958, the United States co-sponsored a United Nations resolution urging all nations to encourage increased financial contributions to refugee persons by all peoples; and the opening up of more opportunities for permanent settlement of refugees through voluntary repatriation, integration or emigration. Sixty-nine countries and territories are participating; but many are poor countries who can do little more than show their sympathy. Some have liberalized immigration criteria, or made special effort to resettle handicapped refugees.

The Problem

More than 40,000,000 people have been uprooted since World War II—some 15,000,000 are still unsettled. These include over a million "stateless" refugees protected by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; a million Palestinian Arabs who receive food, shelter, medical and educational services from UNRWA; mil-

(Continued on Page 7)

DOGS EAT BETTER THAN MILLIONS OF CHILDREN

The Reverend Neil Guy, in a sermon at the Central Woodward Christian Church, Detroit, made the following observation:

"We have a dog. We got her for therapeutic reasons, since our oldest child was terrified of dogs when we adopted her three years ago. This is an economy model dog since we saw an add in the newspaper and got her free and she eats table scraps. But, you know, in spite of everything, it costs fifty cents a week to feed that dog. And at twenty-six dollars a year this means that our dog is better fed than at least one-fourth of the children of the world."

AIR FORCE MANUAL: CONFORMITY AND CONFUSION

The Air Force Manual unwittingly may have performed a useful service. It freshly reminded the nation that the tendency to equate non-conformity with treason or communism did not die with Senator Joseph McCarthy. At the same time there was the familiar editorial brush which tainted millions with red without a single fact or statement that went beyond allegation based upon unverified gossip. In all the Manual was a superb example of how to spread confusion and command conformity.

Political Conformity

It may be helpful to illustrate this conformity and confusion technique. The Air Force Manual quotes an editorial from an unnamed daily newspaper of June 3, 1959, which criticized "the governing body of a prominent Protestant church group" (A.F. Manual wording) for urging that the Peiping regime be recognized by the United States and admitted to the United Nations. Then the Air Force Manual goes on to say:

"The implications of this editorial are clear—Communists and Communists' fellow travellers and sympathizers have successfully infiltrated into our churches. The foregoing is not an isolated example by any means; it is known that even the pastors of certain of our churches are card carrying Communists! The extent of the Communists' activities in religious groups is further detailed below."

The Air Force Manual in the above edi-

torial comments thus equates political non-conformity with communism. It is assumed that no one but a Communist or fellow traveler could favor the seating of Red China in the United Nations or her recognition by the United States. In order to demonstrate that a clergyman is a Communist, or fellow traveler, all the Air Force has to do is prove that he at one time supported a policy which the government disapproved or the Communist Party happened to favor.

The absurdity of the Air Force notion can be seen by reviewing some quotations by a man generally regarded as the modern architect of anti-communism. In his book "War or Peace," written in 1950, before he was Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles declared, "If the Communist government of China in fact proves its ability to govern China without serious domestic resistance, then it, too, should be admitted to the United Nations. However, a regime that claims to have become the government of a country through civil war should not be recognized until it has been tested over a reasonable time."

Universal U.N. Membership

Mr. Dulles goes on to advocate universal membership in the United Nations and adds this pertinent comment: "Communist governments today dominate more than 30 per cent of the population of the world. We may not like that fact; indeed, we do not like it at all. But if we want to have a world organization, then it should be representative of the world as it is."

Either because of a change of heart, or because the time was not ripe Mr. Dulles did not press for a new relationship with China as Secretary of State. But he never repudiated the open-mind policy in diplomacy. By Air Force Manual standards—he was, at the time of his writing, dangerously pro-communist. This, despite the fact that he was a devout Presbyterian, life-long Republican, and committed capitalist. None of this evidence would have counted heavily in the Air Force judgment book because Mr. Dulles had committed

the egregious sin of political non-conformity.

Theological Conformity

It is theological rather than political conformity that is the issue in another Air Force Manual illustration. The Manual says "The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. officially sponsored the Revised Standard Version of the Bible. Of the 95 persons who served in this project, 30 have been affiliated with pro-Communist fronts, projects, and publications."

Some fundamentalist spokesmen have persistently attacked the RSV as being less authentic than the King James Version. Now the Air Force Manual lends the considerable prestige of Government to the attempt to enforce theological conformity by a small group of Protestant fundamentalists. As with politics the Manual equates theological non-conformity with communism or pro-communism. There is no comparative analysis of the RSV and King James Version, discussing the two Bibles on their merits. Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, in a comment on this said: "In spite of the fact that this translation has been commended by the Southern Baptists and by many leaders of the Roman Catholic Church, it is now attacked as part of a Communist plot. It is incredible to think that the Communists would be interested in translating the Bible when in Russia the Bible has in some quarters been suppressed."

If the Air Force Manual reflects accurately the military mind, it should be on notice that in America it is not dealing with a conforming church. The church and its ministers in the United States must always reserve the right to disagree with a particular government policy. Furthermore, Americans of all faiths insist upon the right of free, theological debate without interference or favoritism upon the part of the Government.

ROBERT FANGMEIER



What ?

My Subscription Expired ?

Oh! . . . No! That Must Not Happen to ME !

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

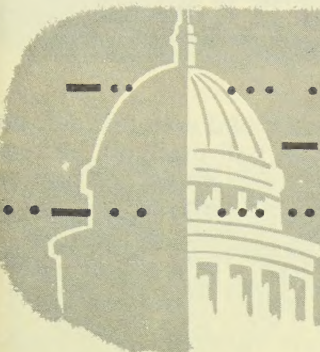
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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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BRIEF • Summit Conference opens in Geneva, May 16, with disarmament a major topic • British rally against nuclear weapons draws 100,000 to Trafalgar Square • President plans expanded disarmament staff of interagency experts to work in State Department under distinguished civilian head • President appoints Rear Admiral Paul L. Dudley as Special Assistant for Disarmament Affairs to the Joint Chiefs of Staff • Defense Department continues its campaign to enlist popular support for chemical, bacteriological and radiological war preparations • Scientists testify before Congress on detection of underground nuclear tests • Democratic Party holds platform hearing on April 28 in Philadelphia on foreign policy and national defense • Pacific Yearly Meeting of Friends sends Stuart Innerst as "Friend in Washington" to work on disarmament • Robert Schutz arrives from California in behalf of a hundred families to "Lobby for Peace."

DISARMAMENT GOES TO THE SUMMIT

en-Nation Disarmament Committee. This Committee, which convened March 15, has scarcely begun serious negotiations. The conference may last a year or more. After turning down each other's original proposals, summarized in the March *Newsletter*, the United States and the Soviet Union are probing for more limited objectives on which to agree. With the talks recessed June 7, little progress is expected before the Summit.

While U.S. spokesmen assert that our government's goal is complete disarmament, little emphasis has been given to that idea so far. Reports to date indicate more a semantic chess game than an all-out drive for replacing the present security system based on an uneasy and unstable "balance of terror."

he Test Ban Negotiations. Prospects for a treaty are improving. If some of the remaining political decisions can be made at the Summit Conference a treaty could be signed and considered by the Senate before adjournment this summer. The Soviets on March 19 said they would accept the Western plan to ban large scale tests if the West would agree not to hold any small underground tests for a period while detection methods were being improved.

Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower, in their communique on March 29, suggested that if a treaty were signed and arrangements made for a coordinated research program for improving detection of small underground tests, they would agree to a moratorium on such tests for an agreed period.

Among the points yet to be resolved are the number of on-site inspections, the composition of the control commission, the staffing of control posts, voting procedures and arrangements for tests for peaceful purposes.

Presidential aspirants Nixon, Kennedy, Humphrey, McGovern and Johnson have announced that they

would be inclined to abide by a moratorium on underground bomb testing approved by President Eisenhower.

News Notes—For the second year, the House has refused to give the State Department the \$400,000 it requested for arms control studies. Department officials told the House Committee "the most serious deficiency in the U.S. approach (to disarmament) has been the lack of adequate planning and studies . . ."

The Democratic Advisory Committee on April 10 named a committee of seven scientists and economists to plan now for the transition from military to civilian spending in the event of world disarmament. Co-chairmen are Nobel prize winner Polykarp Kusch, professor of physics at Columbia University and Seymour E. Harris, professor of political economy at Harvard.

April 7, President de Gaulle told the British Parliament that France wishes above all else to see stocks of nuclear weapons destroyed and their delivery systems placed under surveillance. If this were to happen, France would be "very happy to give up the tests and the capital expenditures which she has undertaken."

► Write the President your hopes for the Summit Conference. Encourage continued efforts for a test ban treaty. Urge him to put more emphasis on general disarmament during the remainder of his term as President. Pray for his health and strength as he goes to the Summit Conference and to visit other countries.

Have you written the Presidential candidates your views on foreign policy and disarmament? Congressmen and Senators report relatively little mail on these questions.

IN BRIEF • March 29, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted, 9 to 8, to postpone action indefinitely on a proposal to repeal the U.S. veto over the jurisdiction of the World Court. S. Res. 94 will probably be reconsidered later in the session, since postponement was induced in part by reluctance to report another "emotional" issue during the peak of civil rights debate • Hearings on the Antarctica Treaty have been delayed by the pressure of other business. Some objection has been raised to the inclusion of prohibitions against testing nuclear devices or depositing radioactive waste in the area • The House has cut \$5.4 million, or 15%, from the President's request for funds for international educational exchange activities in the year beginning July 1, 1960.

• Senator Hartke told the press on April 14 that the Senate District Subcommittee, which he chairs, intends to report a bill to abolish the mandatory death penalty in first degree murder cases in the District of Columbia. Proponents of home rule for the District of Columbia are still trying to extract a bill from the House District Committee, which has tied up home rule legislation for 11 years • Administration requests for funds for Indian welfare and health programs in fiscal year 1961 are being upped by Congress. The Senate has increased the Indian Bureau budget by 5%; the House has added a comparable amount to the request for Indian health services.

CONGRESS APPROVES "MODERATE" RIGHTS BILL

On April 21 Congress completed action on the civil rights bill and sent it to the President. The issue had tied up both houses for much of the first half of this session of Congress. The House approved its version of the bill March 24, 311-109. After eight weeks of debate the Senate approved a slightly modified version on April 8, 71-18.

There was considerable agreement that the bill had not warranted the prodigious amount of time, energy and words expended on it. Its five key points included:

- 1) a system of voting referees acting under Federal District Courts to help ensure the right to vote
- 2) criminal penalties for interfering with court orders
- 3) criminal penalties for bombing buildings
- 4) preservation of voting records in Federal elections for 22 months
- 5) provision for educating children of military personnel where schools are closed to avoid desegregation.

In the interest of achieving a "moderate bill", Congress did not take action on these issues:

- **school desegregation.** A provision to help school districts which want to desegregate was defeated. Congress also refused to record its support for the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.
- **job discrimination.** A provision to help prevent discrimination in contracts where Federal money is spent was defeated.
- **Federal participation.** Amendments authorizing the Department of Justice to enter or initiate cases to establish civil rights were defeated.

Some comments on the bill:

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.: "This bill flies in the face of the Constitution; it absolutely destroys due process so far as the local election official is concerned."

PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.: "This bill sets up an elaborate obstacle course which the disenfranchised Negro in the South must successfully run before he will be permitted to vote at all."

JOSEPH S. CLARK, PA.: "Those of us who supported a meaningful civil rights bill have suffered a crushing defeat."

PAT McNAMARA, MICH.: "We have a watered down bill that has been so further diluted that it will wash right out of this chamber and hardly be noticed in the mainstream of American life."

KENNETH B. KEATING, N.Y.: "This kind of halfhearted measure is a compelling invitation to a renewal of the struggle for effective civil rights regulation at the very next opportunity."

MILITARY INFLUENCE OPPOSED

April 7, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill designed to curb "influence peddling" in military contracts (H.R. 10959). The bill provides:

- a) loss of two years retirement pay and possible court martial proceedings against any retired commissioned officer who negotiates a defense contract with private industry within two years after his release from military service,
- b) a registration procedure for other retired officers who intend to negotiate contracts with the Department of Defense.

A number of Congressmen thought the bill did not go far enough, including Rep. F. Edward Hébert, La., who chaired the Subcommittee hearings on the subject. Rep. Hébert's efforts to strengthen the bill on the floor were thwarted on procedural grounds. He said the proposed court martial penalty for a general or an admiral would be "just an old class reunion."

An amendment by Alfred E. Santangelo, N.Y., to prohibit flag or general officers and procurement officers from working for defense contractors for two years after retirement, was defeated 101 to 70. Rep. Santangelo called the Committee's enforcement provision "a milquetoast and powder puff approach."

"It Looks Like a Ray of Light Up There"



The Armed Services Committee reported that 250 retired generals and admirals and 1,151 other commissioned officers were employed by defense contractors as of July 1, 1959.

Some comments during the two-day debate:

CARROLL B. REECE, TENN.: "Through means and methods effective but obscure, the Army has become the captive of industrial forces of great power, particularly Bell Laboratories and Douglas Aircraft."

AMIE WHITTEN, MISS.: "I am convinced that fully one-third of our military spending has little if any relation to defense . . . I believe we are fooling around with peanuts here by limiting this bill" to selling materials. The bill should also apply to high level contacts between business and the Defense Department "where the direction is taken and the spending decided."

WILLIAM MEYER, VT.: "The issue we are now facing is not only influence peddling . . . it is also whether we are going to stop the growth of military influence in every phase of American life."

SUPPORT FOR REFUGEE YEAR LAGS

In December 1958, the UN General Assembly called upon all nations to participate in a World Refugee Year beginning July 1959. Central aims of the Year are to: a) raise more money for refugees, (b) encourage countries to accept more refugees, including handicapped persons, on a regular basis. The United States co-sponsored the UN resolution.

The U. S. Record

Immigration Changes. Since the United States has no special policy for admitting refugees, the President has asked Congress to authorize the entry of 10,000 displaced persons a year and additional numbers in emergencies. Some private groups have urged Congress to permit 20,000 refugees, including some handicapped persons, to come to the United States annually as regular immigrants.

April 4, 1960, the House approved a much more limited measure by Rep. Walter. This resolution, H. J. Res. 397, will enable the United States to resettle some of the 22,000 refugees in official camps in Europe. It:

- authorizes the Attorney General to parole refugees into the United States until July 1, 1962;
- defines refugees very narrowly, thus discriminating against Arab refugees from the Middle East, Chinese refugees from Hong Kong, displaced nationals, and refugees from natural calamities;
- specifies the Attorney General can admit no more than 25% of refugees resettled by other countries;
- contains no specific provision for admission of handicapped persons on a humanitarian basis;
- forces refugees to serve a two-year probationary period before becoming eligible for permanent status;
- provides for termination of the program by either House of Congress before the cutoff date of July 1962.

During debate, Rep. Arch A. Moore, W.Va., said: "we have limited the joint resolution in such manner that there is a minimum amount of risk . . . not more than 2,500 to 3,000 people annually would come in."

The New York Times has referred at H.J.Res. 397 as a "paltry" bill, passed "in an offhand manner." *The New York Herald Tribune* has called it a "bad" bill reflecting a "negative and narrow-minded attitude."

WRY Contributions. Last year the U.S. Committee for Refugees, a broadly based citizen group, recommended that U.S. voluntary agencies try to raise an extra \$20 million during the WRY and that the Government increase its expenditures by \$10 million. Congress gave the President authority to spend this sum, but the Administration has pledged only \$5 million. This means that the U.S. per capita contribution to the Year will average only 14¢, compared to 54¢ in Norway, 16¢ in Sweden.

1961 Contributions Cut. April 20, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cut the Administration's request for funds for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees 27%, or from \$1.5 million to \$1.1 million. The Committee also reduced the proposed \$25 million contribution to the UN Palestine program by 12%, and added restrictive amendments.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS AID BILL

Highlights of Committee Action:

- The Committee supported the concept of a **Point Four Youth Corps** in its Report on the Mutual Security Bill. This idea was originally proposed by Rep. Henry S. Reuss, Wis. The Committee said it would undertake "a comprehensive survey" and if the Corps proves feasible it will prepare "recommendations for getting the program underway."

The Committee described an agricultural station in Vietnam where several young American graduates of agricultural colleges are living and working with the Vietnamese. They receive \$60 a month plus food, clothing and simple quarters. The Committee said that at least 10 highly qualified young people had volunteered for each position the International Cooperation Administration made available. It said the United States is failing to utilize one of its most important assets by not making greater efforts to use young people in overseas assistance programs.

FCNL in testimony before both Senate and House Committees has urged support for the concept.

- The Committee also approved U.S. participation in a cooperative program to develop the **Indus River Basin** and irrigate 9.2 million acres in Pakistan and India. According to the Committee this plan for the "settlement of the longstanding dispute over the use of the Indus waters has been accomplished after many years of difficult negotiations" and "will contribute greatly to political stability and economic development in South Asia."

The total cost of the system is estimated at more than \$1 billion and will be financed in part by the International Bank, members of the British Commonwealth, Germany and the United States. The planned U.S. share will total about \$515 million in grants and loans, to be contributed over a period of years.

- The Committee added an amendment ending any **assistance to Cuba** "unless the President determines that such assistance is in the national and hemispheric interest of the United States."

Related Developments: Leading Senators, such as J. W. Fulbright, Wayne Morse and George D. Aiken, are continuing to complain about the amount of military aid going to **Latin America**. March 28, Senator Church told the Senate that the "mutual security program has always been plagued by an overemphasis on military assistance," that U.S. military programs in **Africa** are "steadily increasing" and constitute a "tragedy," that military aid to Latin America is "holding back economic development." The Government of **South Korea**, which received \$1.3 billion in U.S. military aid during fiscal years 1950-60, has recently used its troops to put down riots against political corruption and police brutality.

DECISION NEAR ON KINZUA DAM

House and Senate Committees have completed hearings on the proposed Kinzua Dam near Warren, Penna. Levinus Painter testified for five Friends organizations before both Committees on April 13. He urged a re-study of alternatives to the Kinzua Dam, since the Dam would flood Seneca Indian lands guaranteed to them forever by a 1794 Treaty with the U.S. Government. He recalled that Quakers have a definite stake in the Treaty because the Indians refused to sign until they had consulted with a Quaker Committee from Philadelphia which gave assurances of the integrity of the U.S. Government. He concluded:

"If our government violates an agreement made with the Seneca Indians how can we stand before the nations of the world as exponents of the sacredness of treaties? . . . We hope Congress will recognize the elements of simple human justice, fair play and morality which are involved, and will support a full and completely impartial investigation of all alternatives to the Kinzua Dam." Arthur Morgan, former TVA Chairman, has urged the merits of an alternate Conewango-Cattaraugus Plan.

(Continued from Page 1)

ons of displaced nationals in West Ger-
any, India, Pakistan, South Korea, and
outh Vietnam; Tibetan refugees in India
nd Nepal; Chinese refugees in Hong
ong and Macao; Jewish refugees from
gypt; and White Russians on the Chi-
ese Mainland.

The President's Proposal

On March 17 President Eisenhower
proposed to Congress that the United
States allow 308,000 immigrants to enter
the country annually—twice the number
now permitted. He asked for a revision of
the whole basis of quotas and for special
provision for the admittance of more refu-
gees.

The President has suggested basing the
quotas on the number of immigrants actu-
ally accepted from each area between
1924 and 1959 instead of the percentage
of the total U. S. population in the year
1920 representing each of the countries.
England and northern Europe have the
largest share of quotas (over 70%), but
use only about half of this quota each
year. Other nations are always over-sub-
scribed.

The abandoning of the concept of race
and ethnic classifications within U. S.
population, as a basis for establishing
quotas, would be a big step in making our
immigration laws fairer and more demo-
cratic. Unused quotas could then be dis-
tributed to over-subscribed nations—this
procedure was also included in President
Eisenhower's proposal.

Needed—Permanent Refugee Legislation

Enactment of a permanent refugee pro-
gram is particularly important during
World Refugee Year, ending June 30,
1960. The President has called for legis-
lation, as has the National Council of
Churches. Yet, the public is described as
"apathetic," and the chairmen of Congres-
sional sub-committees handling refugee
matters are not particularly sympathetic.

Letters requesting legislation to (1)
greatly liberalize our immigration policy
and, (2) provide permanent refugee legis-
lation and increased appropriations for
refugee programs should be sent to:

BOOK BRIEFS on Social Issues

*The Population Explosion and Christian
Responsibility*, Richard M. Fagley, Ox-
ford University Press, New York, \$2.45,
260 pp. This book could hardly have been
more timely. It appears at a time when
Malthusian fears again haunt the world.
Population experts expect the world's
population to skyrocket from 2.8 billion
to 6 or 7 billion by the year 2,000 A.D.
With food production lagging behind the
birth rate, what is the Christian's respon-
sibility?

Mr. Fagley is well qualified to analyze
and suggest answers to this question. He
is Executive Director of the World Coun-
cil of Churches Commission of the
Churches and International Affairs. He
reviews not only the economic, social and
political problems involved but the basic
moral issues that are associated with fam-
ily planning. There is a sympathetic treat-
ment of religious attitudes toward birth
control by Roman Catholics, Greek Or-
thodox, and Protestants.

● Rep. Francis E. Walter, Chairman,
House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immi-
gration and Naturalization;

● Senators James O. Eastland and John
L. McClellan, of the Senate Judiciary
Committee;

● Your Senators and Representatives.

It would be appropriate to include an
account of personal experiences with refu-
gees, or regular immigrants, who have
been successfully integrated and are mak-
ing a contribution to American society.
A Nation of Immigrants, by John F. Ken-
nedy, gives a very clear picture of the
nationality background of Americans. It
will be useful background reading for
those who are preparing programs about
refugees, or planning legislative activity
on their behalf.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

? Does your church have a Committee
on Christian Action and Community Serv-
ice . . .

? Have you sent the name of the present
chairman to the Department of Social
Welfare, UCMS . . .

C-A-C-S PROGRAM PLANNING
PACKETS are mailed **only** to ministers
and chairmen of churches with Committees.
Next mailing—May 6, 1960.

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it is time to honor it by observance and
practice."

Too Few Teachers

*Federal aid to public education was the
third theme to receive considerable atten-
tion in discussion groups.* Speakers and
educators constantly referred to the cur-
rent pattern of "too few teachers too poor-
ly paid, the lessening of social esteem with
which the teacher is held in the communi-
ty, and too many students per teacher."
One speaker was bold enough to say that
a reconstruction of our education system
to alleviate these problems means surviv-
al! A Justice of the Supreme Court of
Michigan stated that, "sometime in the
future we will discover that the place
where we first diagnose the problem of a
child will be in the public school. This
means better trained teachers and leaders
in greater numbers because we cannot
solve children's problems except by a com-
petent teacher in every class room." Rec-
ommendations favoring federal aid to edu-
cation were presented at the final plenary
session.

Youth Needs Direction

Other concerns such as the necessity to
regain our faith in the family because
what every child needs is a good home
and family life to prevent him from be-
coming a problem; that the youth of to-
day is milling around without a sense of
direction; that the heart of America is
sound but children are caught between
two worlds—and it is very difficult to be
caught between two cultures. We suffer
from a built-in addiction for things. Our
democracy and all its ramifications must
be made into an exciting adventure for
our youth.

Despite the feeling of many that no
program of action was set forth, the fact
remains that the recommendations and
findings of this meeting will become guid-
ance material for states, local agencies and
institutions in planning their programs for
children and youth in the decade of the
sixties.

RUTH E. MILNER



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

"WAGES, PRICES AND PROFITS ARE THE BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH, TOO"

Labor Sunday is September 4th. This day will afford your committee and the total church opportunities to discuss and face many of the problems in our economic order such as wages, prices, profits, unemployment and over-abundance in a world of poverty.

The jobs we have are part of the economy of the nation. Each person has a part in producing, distributing, and consuming the goods and services—made, used, and enjoyed—in our society. This means that each decision made by people in their daily work is part of the over-all concerns and experiences in economic life that challenge the Christian's conscience today. For example:

Buy Now! Pay Later?

● As consumers we are urged to go into debt for things we do not need. What is the daily work responsibility of Christian advertisers? How do our decisions as consumers—home makers, and others—affect the daily work of other people in the economy?

● In the midst of our abundance, millions of people are literally starving in the world. How do the decisions of Christians add or reduce poverty both in our country and around the world?

● Labor unions and management are constantly under investigation for unethical practices and corruption. What can Christian union members and employers do? How do the actions and attitudes of other Christians affect this important daily work?

● Many people are denied job opportunities in our economy partly on the basis of race. How can decisions of Christians increase opportunities for ALL to have daily work in a community or nation according to ABILITY?

Program Suggestions

The following suggestions might prove helpful to your Committee as you plan for Labor Sunday and seek answers to some of the above questions:

● **PLAN A SPECIAL LABOR SUNDAY WORSHIP SERVICE.** Request your min-

ister to preach on a subject dealing with some aspect of labor and/or some other phase of economic life.

● **PLAN A PANEL** of thoughtful Christians from several occupations to open discussion with examples from their own work experiences or observations. Such a panel discussion could be held in the afternoon or at the evening worship hour.

● **INVITE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES** from the ranks of labor, management, education, medicine, law, etc., as guest participants in some phase of the program, or just as worshippers.

Resources That Help

"The Christian at His Daily Work." An analysis of the Christian as a worker and the worker as a Christian, with suggestions for help to laymen in this role. 35c each.

"Religion in the Day's Work." A handbook for conferences, study courses, occupational groups in churches and communities. 20c each.

"If He Gain the Whole World." Contains prayers, scripture selections, hymns and sermon topics for programs relating religion to economic life. 10c each.

"You, Your Church, and Your Job." A discussion on "The Laity—The Christian in His Vocation"—with topics, questions, and suggested group activity. 30c each.

* **ORDER THE ABOVE FROM:** The National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York.

"The Biggest Thing in Middleville"—

A FILMSTRIP on Christian responsibility in daily work. 83 frames; color; with voice recording, and a use and discussion guide.

FOR USE OF A FREE COPY, WRITE: The Department of Social Welfare, U.C.M.S., 222 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

After Labor Sunday—What?

A SPECIAL DAY OBSERVANCE can focus attention on an on-going program. *Review* "Money, Jobs, and People," chapter VIII of your Program Planning Manual for Christian Action and Community Service. *Determine* at least one *Study and Action* project as a follow-up of Labor Sunday to be sponsored by your committee around selected Church and Economic Life concerns.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

"CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR FREEDOM EMPHASIS"

You are reminded of coordinated emphasis "Christian Responsibility for Freedom" which begins on July 1,

For further information and suggested resources, write to: The Department of Social Welfare, U.C.M.S., 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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